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In copying, last week, from the Lynchburg Virginian, a powerful article on the American Revolution, the sort of government of which its success achieved the downfall, and the effect of the Constitution which sprung up from its ruins, we anticipated some difference of opinion not only from the Virginian, but also from our estimate of its merits. That anticipation is realized in the following article:

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA (VA.) GAZETTE.

NEW VIEWS .- "General" Caleb Cushing, in his 4th of July speech at Monterey, declares "that the people of the United States were never in a state of bondage; that the war of the Revolution was not a war of liberty; and that, on the contrary, it was but a struggle to determine whether the two great subdivisions of the British race—one inhabiting Europe and the other inhabiting America, and both equally freeshould continue to constitute a single empire, or whether they should be reconstituted separately into two independent We intended to have noticed this enunciation at the tim

it was first published, and it has since been called to mind more particularly by seeing the elaborate comments of the Lynchburg Virginian in approval of the views thus presented, and enlarging upon the sentiments thus advanced. The Virginian is even more energetic on the subject than General Cushing. It says its "blood has boiled" at listening "to the outrage on the truth of history," &c. in the assertion that "our people groaned under shackles which were broken by the Declaration of Independence." It affirms that "the American colonists labored under no grievances." It maintains that the war of the Revolution was "commenced for the vindication of an abstract principle, and to avert what were deemed impending evils." And, finally, it comes out with the deliberately expressed opinion that, "in a certain sense, there was no revolution.'

We cannot suppose that, for the mere sake of being "different from other people"-a little more wise in their day and generation than the mass of mankind—such doctrines are and of course her numerous friends (especially as promulgated by either Gen. Cushing or the Lynchburg Vir- Lord Normanby had consented to preside) were vice to our readers and to the public in general than to preginian. The affectation of singularity might attach to the Brigadier General, whose career in politics certainly has been so erratic as to cause no particular wonder at any new phase which he may assume. But our staid and sensible friend of the Lynchburg Virginian cannot be suspected of talking for the charity fund. But it is not to be imagined that on the battle field of Buena Vista, during the sanguinary and mere talk's sake. We take leave, therefore, at once utterly to deny his positions, and to contend that what the people have thought generally as to the causes and effects of the De- listened to the soul-enchanting music, and then to a rally translated from the Spanish by Capt. Davis, Assistant claration of Independence is strictly and historically true, and that the new views have nothing to sustain them, and are not even necessary as the foundation for the superstructure which has been reared upon them, or for the support of the theory they are designed to establish.

We affirm that the Colonies were, before the Revolution in many particulars, in a state of bondage to the mother country; that the Revolution was, to all intents and purposes, a war of liberty; that the shackles under which the inhabitants of the Colonies groaned were broken by the Declaration of Independence; that the Colonies labored under manifold and intolerable grievances; that the Revolution commenced for the purpose of redressing wrongs and seturing rights, practi-cal in their nature, and not for the mere rindication of an abstract principle; and, finally, that in every sense there was, as a consequence of the Declaration of Independence, a perfect and complete revolution.

We here oppose assertion to assertion, and place our opinions with confidence in the opposite scale to that in which have been thrown those of the author and approver of the new

For proof we have no need to travel far. The Declaration of Independence itself is sufficient to vindicate the truth of history, and to show that our fathers were contending against tyranny that was oppressing them and for a liberty which they sought. What means the list of grievances there enumerated, and which are declared to be the causes which impelled them to the separation? What means the catalogue of outrages committed upon the patience and the rights of the Colonies by the King or Government of Great Britain ' What is said to have been the practical effect of the course of policy thus pursued? Refer to the document itself. They are all there plainly set forth in characters so clear and legible that he who runs may read.

We are not confounding freedom and independence. are speaking of them as distinct and separate terms. The extensive brewers in the kingdom, and by his busi- shall be said of any fellow-citizen, he was at Buena Vista. Declaration of Independence announced the freedom of the ness had acquired an ample fortune. Though he Colonies as well as their independence. Before the Revolu- married (if I mistake not) a sister of the Gurneys, tion, the inhabitants of the Colonies had certain civil rights, he was attached to the Episcopal Church and had and a copy was ordered to be printed for the use of each inseparably attached to Anglo-Saxon institutions, and of which evidently a deep sense of religion. His health, company they could not altogether have been deprived without uprootwhen I saw him, had begun to decline, and both he and Mrs. Frv. as well as that admirable man Jociety. But, even in these particulars, the disturbing hand of seph John Gurney, have since finished their labors tyranny was seen and felt. The freedom of the citizen as on earth. It is beyond expression to be regretted well as the political rights of the people were invaded. For that neither Mr. Buxton nor the African Civiliza- are about to do it. proof we again appeal to the Declaration of Independence tion Society of England, of which he was the ac-

are we to say as to the honesty of those who commenced and be effected only by the restoration of her children fought out the Revolution? And do we not find reason in as a free people to her shores, animated by the spirit what the British Ministers and their supporters alleged at the of self-government, and determined to build themtime of the Revolution? These last always said that the co- selves up as an independent and Christian nation. lonists had no real grievances, and that they were contending The misfortunes of their policy, by extinguishing for a mere abstraction. This was indignantly and justly denied. In the face of Heaven and the world our fathers proclaimed that their quarrel was a just one, brought on by a desire alone to secure their freedom : and that the best and proper way to obtain that freedom was to establish their inde-

We can see, as we have before remarked, no necessity for representing that the colonists had no practical grievances to only with the costumes of the various members, the complain of previous to the Revolution in order to support any snowy lawn of the bishops and gowns and enortheory which may be adopted as to the reconstruction of mous wigs of the chief officers, but with a certain government here. We only hope that the motives and causes hasty careless air which marks all the movements which led to the Revolution are not at this time of day to be and proceedings. The remarks which I heard from abstracted to suit the notions or views of gentlemen who are Lord Brougham were on the subject of the slaveabstracted to suit the notions or views of gentlemen who are as sublimated and transcendental as Gen. Cushing is on all matters not touching his own peculiar interests. We might say much more on the whole subject, but we refrain for the reason and arouse the pass ons. Of manner, one must have supposed him never to have thought, so

The following letter, written by Gen. Scott to the Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, is published in the

New York papers: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. MY DEAR SIR: I have received the two letters (one from the Rev. Mr. Angler and the other signed by Mr. Van Wyck) asking, on several grounds, the discharge of James Thor son, a private of the second regiment of artillery. 1st. He has, since his enlistment, reformed his habits. This is an argument in favor of his serving out his time, lest he should re-lapse, if discharged, before confirmed in his reformation—mili-tary discipline highly favors reformation. 2d. He has become pious. This makes him at once a better soldier and a better man, and fortunately we are not without many pious officers and men in our ranks; but, 3d. It is alleged that he has imbibed conscientious scruples against performing military duty. If the man be mad he can be discharged on a surgeon's certificate to that effect; but if he has only turned coward, we have ample means of punishing him if he should, when order-

I return the letters you enclosed, and remain, my dear sir. with great esteem, yours truly, WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. M. FILLWORE.

COMMUNICATION.

THOUGHTS AND REMINISCENCES .- No IV.

EMZABETH FRY-SIR THOMAS F. BUXTON. The name of ELIZABETH FRY is eminently distinguished among the women of our age, since by her benevolence and her eloquence among the most degraded, neglected, and wretched of her sex in Newrate, she was enabled to produce a surprising refornation, and by her example of compassionate tenderness to encourage others in arious parts of Christendom to disinterested and efective endeavors for the relief and benefit of prisorers. This lady was sister of the Rev. JOSEPH OHN GURNEY, and a member of the Society of Frends. It was at the beautiful country seat of ancher brother, Joseph GURNEY, near London, (a set once the residence of Dr. FOTHIRGILL,) that I had the pleasure of seeing her. She was tall in her person, simplicity and dignity were blended in her maners, and her counter nance was expressive of intelligence, sincerity, and benignity. She conversed with perfect ease and mildness, but seemed wholly occupied with great plans for the unfortunate. A moment's interview would have taught me how, with her commanding person, manner, and soft tones of persuasion, she must have appeared to the miserable of her sex in Newgate an angel of light and love come to soften them to penitence, and kindle in their sad hearts the hope of redemption. She had for some time been earnstly engaged

in founding and sustaining a house of refuge and instruction for young women who night require such a home, and a number were there sheltered under its wings. I was present subsequently at a public dinner given at the London tavern for the purpose of raising funds for this institution, at which Lord NORMANBY presided, the profits of which were several hundred pounds. The English think themselves entitled to some enjoyment while they contribute to the happiness of others and hence it is quite a habit with them to get up a good dinner for charity. In this case cards were ssued announcing that the object proposed was to aid the most benevolent institution of Mrs. FRY, eager to obtain tickets for the moderate price of probably cost less than half what was realized from pertinent and gracious speech from "my Lord," her admirable endeavors to rescue and to save the separate without leaving substantial evidences of their regard to her who devised, and to those who were blest by the scheme of benevolence. His Lordship's subscription of ten guineas elicited the warm applause of the company, and from two to three hundred pounds were immediately raised for the object. It required no defence or argument present felt the power of her exalted character, and the honor of co-operating with her in a design which had excited her deep sympathy, and prompted her earnest appeals for aid.

At Upton was my first introduction to Sir Thos FOWELL BUXTON, who for so many years co-operated efficiently in Parliament with Mr. Wilberforce against the slave trade, and earnestly (yet with very imperfect success) devoted the last years of his life to the civilization of Africa. He appeared to be about sixty years of age, a man of plain manners, but of decided intellect and purpose, and at the time wounded to which they marara. Sir T. F. Buxton was one of the most knowledged leader, could perceive that the great Why, if these new views are to be taken as correct, what work they sought to accomplish for Africa was to ther generation urge it to a full and glorious de- to his own wants.

LORD BROUGHAM-THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. It was in the House of Lords that I heard brief speeches from these eminent personages. An American, on entering the House of Lords, is struck not must have supposed him never to have thought, so the cause we sustain is holy! Never have we gone to action of a child-careless, wiek, wild, impetuous, violent, wholly indifferent to every thing but his object. For the extent of his acquirements, the versatility of his powers, and the variety and boldness of his oratory, he is probably the most remark- and grandeur. able living English statesmen. It has been said of him that "he can turn his hand to any thing, but he cannot be idle." I saw and heard enough to understand how, in his highest efforts, " his small gray eye" becomes keen and strong as the eagle's. Every thing in the manner and matter of the orator bespoke power. The strength of his voice, the sweep of his arm, his piercing glance, his bitter scorn, his blazing indignation, the force of his arguments, and the nervous vigor of his style, showed that while he despises the graces of elocution, he has unlimited confidence in the resources

of his intellect. The DUKE OF WELLINGTON, then rising of seventy, was dressed fashionably-a white vest, blue frock coat, and white gloves, with a polished nar- ral-in-Chief comm

row-brimmed hat, worn over his eyes until he rose | with the army; nor shall the soldiers take th to speak, when he expressed his opinions in an earnest but somewhat hesitating manner, and almost without action. His air was lofty, reserved, and aristocratic, as though to speak at all was a matter of condescension; yet there was strong sense in his observations, and the attention of the House

THE REV. HENRY MELVILL.

For several years past this gentleman has been the most distinguished preacher (Dr. Chalmers excepted) in Great Britain. I had the opportunity of hearing him twice in Camden Chapel, Camberwell, about three miles from London, and found the house on both occasions filled to overflowing. Those who possess his published discourses have but to imagine one of them read in a very earnest and impassioned manner, with a few impressive gestures adding force to the ascending tones of the speaker as he approaches the climax of his noblest passages, to form a correct idea of the eloquence of Mr. MELVILL. The charm is far less in his voice or manner than in the original, compact, and highly-wrought composition of his sermon, which demands from the audience a most close and uninterrupted attention, and which never fails to reward them with rich treasures, wrought out from unfrequented mines, and bearing the impress of a well-disciplined reason, of a pure taste, and of a rich and lofty imagination. The audiences who listen to Mr. MELVILL are intensely interested; the inspiration is felt in the earliest sentences of his discourse, and is always well sustained to its close. Whether it be the effect of a habit acquired by occasional pauses of more than usual length by the preacher, or the natural consequence of the high excitement of his eloquence, there is at the conclusion of his glowing paragraphs a relaxation and relief manifested in the assembly, as though the spell which had held them long breathless were suspended, and they were released from the dominion of its almost painful power.

DOCUMENTS FOUND ON THE BATTLE-FIELD

FROM THE TROY WHIG. sent them with the following highly interesting documen one guinea each. The dinner, excellent as it was, We are kindly permitted this privilege by the family of our gallant townsman, General Wool. It will be seen by the the sale of tickets, and the surplus was added to certificates to each that the original were found in manuscript the one or two hundred gentlemen who sat down decisive struggle of the 22d of February last, and were among to the feast, partook of the delicacies and the wines, the trophies of that glorious day. They have have been lite-Quartermaster General, attached to General Woon's staff, and delicately alluding to the distinguished lady who relied upon the liberality of her friends to sustain liar interest, as contributing more than any thing hitherto from the press has done to a knowledge of the true character of the unfortunate, the young, and the defenceless, would Mexican army, and its distinguished commander, against which our indomitable and victorious band of less than one fourth its number had to contend.

That army has not beer fully understood, and its prow too lightly regarded. It was composed of the flower of the Mexican forces, had been bng and carefully drilled under the personal inspection of the President General, and was in all respects better provided and equipped, and more perfectly pre-pared than any that country has before furnished. These documents show General Santa Anna to be of a much higher order of military science and skill than our fellow-citizens generally accorded to him. That he has had great experience we all know. The physical courage and bravery of the Mexican troops cannot be doubted, whatever may be said of their General-in-chief in this respect. This army was officered by the elite of the Mexican nation, and embraced, as will be seen, twenty-four general officers.

When we consider the vast odds against which our brave countrymen had to contend, the immense loss in killed and of my interview almost exclusively engaged in efof my interview almost exclusively engaged in efforts for introducing the arts of civilization and Christianity into Africa. His great work on the Slave Trade and its Remedy had just appeared, and made a deep impression throughout England and was effectually dispersed, and in a great measure disbanded; grape for each piece, and 80 boxes of musket ammunition, even on the continent. The unfortunate Niger ex- that the Mexican power was entirely subdued, and the undispedition was preparing for its departure, and among puted possession of her northern provinces secured to our the guests at Upton on this occasion was Captain arms, the recital must cause the bosom of every American to Trotter, the commander of that expedition, and a glow with patriotic pride. History nowhere records a hardgentleman who had resided thirteen years in De- er fought battle, nor a more brilliant victory. Hereafter the highest aspirations of military fame will be fulfilled when it

The following proclamation was issued on the 28th January, 1847, and ordered to be read at the head of each regiment,

Companions in Arms! The operations of the enemy r quires of us to move precipitately on their principal line, and we are about to do it. The independence, the honor, and destinies of the nation depend in this movement on your decision. Soldiers! the entire world is observing us, and it is obligatory on you that your deels should be as heroic as they are neces-eary, from the neglect and abandonment with which you have been treated by those whose duty it is to succor you. Privations of all kinds await you. But when has want or penury weakened your spirit or debilitated enthusiasm? The Mexi can soldier is well known for his frugality and for his capa bility of sufferance; never does he need magazines of provi-sions when about to pass the deserts; but he has always had other ideas, may yet give new life to this, and ano- an eye to the resources and supplies of his enemy to ministe

To-day you commence your march through a thinly settled country, without supplies and without provisions; but you may be assured that very quickly you will be in possession of those of your enemy and of their riches, and with them all

your wants will be superabundantly supplied.

My friends! we are about to open the campaign; and who can tell us how many days of glory await us. spective! So full of hope for our country! V tion will you feel when you contemplate you have saved our independence, that you are the object of whole world, and that our country will shower down blessings on your heads. Oh! when again in the bosoms of your families, you shall relate your dangers and hardships suffered,

natural and unstudied was it and so absolutely controlled by his thoughts and sentiments. There of our forefathers and of our posterity, our honor, our holy was about him the unprete ding and unconscious religion, our wives, our children! What sacrifice is too great action of a child-careless, suick, wild, impetuous, for objects so dear? Let our motto be, "to conquer or to Let us swear before the Eternal that you will not rest one instant until we completely wipe away from our soil the vainglorious foreigner who has dared to pollute it with his presence. No terms with him—nothing for us but heroism

> Headquarters, in San Luis Potosi, January 27, 1847.
> ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. By order of his Excellency MICHELTORENA. The following is a correct list of Generals in the field :

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President, General-inhief; Don Manuel Alvarez, General-in-Chief of all the Cavalry: Lombardini, Commander-in-Chief of Infantry; Don An-tonio Requena, Commander-in-Chief of Artillery; Ignacio Mora, General in-Chief of Engineers; Micheltorena, Chief of the General Staff; Vasquez Minon, (detached,) Mejia, Torrejon, Jaurequi, Don Nicholas Flores, Ampudia, Rafel Pacheco, Perez, Juvera, Jose NaGarcia, Mora, Quintamar, Oriega, Manuel Romero. GENERAL ORDER, JANUARY 28TH, 1847.

Officer-in-Chief of the day : Lieut. Colonel Don MANUI

ROMERO. Headquarters 1st Brigade.

Order of March of the Army.—By general order the Geral-in-Chief commands that the baggage shall not be carri

but shall wear their dress of Russia duck, and over their suit of cloth; they shall only take two shirts, four rounds of cartrides, and two flints, including the one in the guns; they shall carry nothing except their cooking utensils. All the officers, and other persons, shall march in their places, and when bivousking, shall sleep at the heads of their respective

on Thursday, the 28th, the 5th brigade of injentry, under the command of Don Francisco Pacheco, will commence its nard, sending ahead always the evening previous an officer to procure bdgings and make preparations for the troops.

On Friday, 29th, the 1st and 2d brigades will march out in

The Pittaly, 29th, the 1st and 2d brigades will narch out in the same manner, under the orders of Don Rafael Carcia Conde. These brigades will be considered as united until father orders, and consequently all the infantry is placed under the command of General of Brigade, Don Manuel Maria Lombardini.

On Saturday, 30th, the 4th and 6th brigades will march in like manner, under the command of Brigadier General Don Lois General.

On the 27th the following pieces of artillery will march: three 2t's, three 16's, five 12's, and eight 8-pounders, and one brwitzer, with ammunition corresponding to each; and also the platforms for the large pieces, 500 boxes of musket articles. 12 0.00 dialso be platforms for the large pieces, 500 boxes of musket amountion, 12 non flints, and the conister and raps of the three pieces which were in Tula, all of which will be placed in the twenty-one wagons contracted for, and what remains on 450 mules, which the Chief of the Staff will order to be delivered to the commanding officer of artillery. The amountion of the pieces above expressed will be escorted by themselves and by the company of suppers and miners who belong to the regiment of engineers, and by the artillerists of the light brigade, who will take with them all the implements necessarily for searching and mining in the wagons. plements necessary for sapping and mining in the wagons which the sappers have; the jacks for filling with earth will be carried on mules, which will be furnished by the Chief of

The medical start having left in the hospital of this city four junior surgeons and only the necessaries for their service, all the rest will march, apportioned among the different brigades under the orders of the Medical Inspector General, with all their medicines and articles necessary for the campaign.

The General's staff and its chief will depart after having

cular care that after arriving at Mataguala the staff will be

All he military left in the city will know as their commander in-chief the General of Brigade, Don Juan Arnadox, under whose compand the fortifications, instruction and discipline of the troops, and likewise the defence of the city and State—he being commanding general.

There will reman in this city only those soldiers who are

incapable of doing bridge in the campaign; and on the mothing of the 26th their all the new recruits, the sick, the weak, and unarmed, will be marched in and take possession of the different barracks, for it is the desire of the President Generalin my description, which the subjects themselves seem to in-Chief that only thee soldiers should march who are capa-ble of performing the luties and bearing the fatigues and pri-

Each brigade will leave in this city persons capable of in-structing their recruits and for the defence of the place—at least one captain and smalterns in proportion to their respect-The General-in-Chief, Don Manuel Ma Lombardini, will

order that, by 12 o'clock A.M. to-morrow, a list be made and delivered to the chief of the staff of all the baggage to be transported belonging to each and every corps. The artillery, engineer, quarter The chief of the staff will remit to each chief of section

nstructions necessary for the march. Every officer belonging to this army, whatever may be his rankor title, will read to the roops under his command the

1s. Any person who shall desert his flag shall suffer death agreeably to article 57th, of the 29th December, 1838.

2. Any person who may be found a half league distant from this city or from the camp, wherever it may be, shall be considered guilty of the crime of desertion. By order of his Excellency: SALAZON CORONAL VASQUES, General of Bugade.

GE-ERAL ORDERS of the 20th to 21st February, 1847. General Officer of the day, Don Rafael Vasquez; Aids of the Colonel Jose M'a Bermudes, Lieut. Col. Don Fran-

For te-morrow-Don Francisco Mejia, General Officer of the day; Col. Don Carlos Brito and Lieut. Col. Don Grego-

In the morning the army will continue its march, which will cummence at 11 o'clock precisely, in the following order:
The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th battalions of Light Infantry will
take the lead under the orders of General Ampudia, so that he may be able to avail himself of all advantages that the circumeach containing 9,600 cartridges. Division of infantry of the centre, commanded by General Manuel M'n. Lombardini, will follow; at the head of this column there will be five "tweives," manned and ammunitioned as above, and also 80 boxes of musket ammunition. At the head of the division of rear, commanded by Gen. Ortejo, there will be five pieces of 8's, supplied with men and ammunition as above, and also 80 bores of musket ammunition, containing each 9,600 cartridge. The division of cavalry of the rear will follow closey on the last of infantry, having at their head the "Hussars," and is the rear the general ammunition train escorted by the brigate of horse artillery. After the ammunition train, all the campfollowers of all classes, with the baggage of all kinds, laundesses, cooks, &c., it being distinctly understood that no laundesses, cooks, &c., it being distinctly understood that no women will be allowed to mix with the column. The chief of the Commanding Department is Don Pedro Ranjel, who is also in charge of the baggage train.

His Excellency the General-in-Chief furthermore order

that the different corps shall to-day receive from the commis-sary three days' rations, for the 21st, 22d, and 23d, and that hey receive the necessary meat this afternoon for the first meal to-morow morning, which the troops are directed to eat one hour before taking up the line of march, and the second will be taken in their haversacks to be eaten in the night wherever they may halt; this last will consist of meat, two biscuits, and a half of a cake of (piloncello) brown sugar for a man or on the night of the 21st there will be no fires permitted, either will signal be made by any military instrument of mu sic, the movement at early daybreak on the morning of the 23d having to be made in the most profound silence.

The troops will drink all the water they can before marchng, and will take with them in their canteens or other vessels all they can possibly carry, and they will economise the water all they can, for we shall encamp at night without water, and shall not arrive at it until 12 o'clock on the following day.

The chief of corps will pay much, much attention to this last interest.

last instruction.

Each mule belonging to the ammunition train, and the hors of officers, will receive two rations of corn, which they will take with them, and these will be fed to them to-morrow night at dusk and the following morning at daybreak. The horse girths will only be slackened, and the mules will not be unhan nessed while they are eating. The light brigade will likewis obey this order on the night of the 21st, only loosening their saddles a little. The horses and mules will be taken to water before commencing the march.

hospital attendants, medicines, &c., regulated by the Medical Inspector General.

The Chaplain in chief will provide each division with haplain. He will also, as to-morrow is a fast day, order may to be said at 6 o'clock in front of the position occupied by the vanguards, at 7 o'clock in front of the centre, at 8 o'clock in front of the rear guards, and at 9 o'clock in front of the divi-

sion of the cavalry.

Gen. Don Francisco Perez is ordered to be recognised a second in command to Gen. Lombardini, and Gen. Don Guz-man as second to Gen. Ortejo.

To facilitate the duties of the Conductor General of the bag-

gage train, the cavalry of Celaya and Presidual troops are pereby placed under his command. His excellency the General-in-chief recommends to every officer punctual compliance with and obedience to every part of this, his general order. By order of his excellency:

MANUEL MICHELTORENA.

Chief of the General Staff. PURCHASING A HUSBAND .- Susan, a country girl desirou of matrimony, received from her mistress the present of a five pound bank note for her marriage portion. Her mistress wished to see the object of Susan's favor, and a very diminutive fellow, swarthy as a Moor and ugly as an ape, made his

appearance.
"Ah, Susan," said her mistress, "what a strange choice you have made!"

"La, ma'am," said Susan, "in such hard times as these, when almost all the tall fellows are gone for soldiers, what more of a man than this can you expect for a five pound you have made

THE NIMROUD MARBLES.

A correspondent of the London Atheneum gives the following account of the ancient Bassi-Rilievi research from the supposed ruins of NINEVEH:

"These most interesting remains consist of eleven bassiilievi and two fragments of a colossal statue of a bull with a human head : all taken from a vast edifice situated on a mound at a place called Nimroud, on the left bank of the Tigris, about twenty-five miles south of Mosul, and the site, as there s good reason to believe, of the most celebrated and ancient capital of the Assyrian empire. It would be impossible to fix, with any thing like precision, the date of these remarkable sculptures until the inscriptions, which it is presumed will arrive with the next cargo, shall have been more fully investigated; but we may conjecture, from the magnificence and vastness of Loth the structure described by Mr. Layard and that discovered at Khorsabad by M. Botta-as well as from the elaborate detail of the sculptures—that they are of a very remote antiquity; possibly of the earliest period of the first Assertian amnire. Whether, however, we admit this or not, there can be no question that these remains distinct the time of Sennacherib, whose predecessors had made such extensive conquests, and who, during the reign of Hezekiah, that event, and the total dismemberment of the Assyrian empire which took place so few years after, could not have allowed sufficient time to accomplish such magnificent works as these monuments attest. We may, therefore, regard the sculptures in question as undoubted evidences of that primitive ivilization of the human race of which we have such an abun dant proof in the books of the Old Testament.

The walls of the palace at Nimroud, from which these works of art were taken, like those of Khorsabad, are composed of unburnt brick or clay, incrusted with slabs of marble (gypsum) eight inches in thickness and seven feet wide. The riginal height of the slabs cannot be ascertained at present, because Mr. Layard has cut off the accompanying inscriptions in order to render them more portable. Each slab was firmly secured to that above and below it by three plugs of brass or wood, and to that on each side by wedge-shaped cramps, like

those used in the structures of ancient Egypt.
"The significant and important decorations of these ancient ments, alternately filled with sculpture and with the cunei-form character of Assyria: so that each wall presented, as it were, an illuminated page of the history of the country; or, more properly, a record of the prowess and achievements of the monarch, both in war and the chase, written in the verincapable of doing ervice in the campaign; and on the morn-ing of the 26th they all the new recruits, the sick, the weak, Nine of the bassi-rilievi record the acts of the same monarch;

warrant. "The first rilievo represents the attack of a fortified city. The king, accompanied by his body-guard carrying his arms and attended by a single eunuch, all on foot, directs his arrows against the city. The body-guard are clothed in surcoats reaching midway down the legs. Each has a round shield upon his left arm, which he holds upraised to protect the sovereign from the shafts of the enemy. The one behind the king has a quiver of arrows and a sword by his side. He holds two arrows in his right hand for the king's use; whilst the guard behind him bears the king's javelin, and is without a sword of quiver. Both guards wear sandals, and conical caps upon their heads. The king's dress consists of a long robe, richly fringed, with a shorter tunic closing down the front, and both dered and fringed. Two cords, knotted together, and with tassels to each, are suspended from the girdle; in which be wears two daggers, with a sword on his left side. He has a second arrow in his hand besides the one which he is in the act of discharging from his bow. He wears a cap like a trunact of discharging from his bow. He wears a cap like a truncated cone, with a point at the top—exactly resembling that on the head of the personage represented in the sculpture at Nahr el Kalb; on the lower portion of which latter, however, are three rosetter—whereas, in the present sculpture, a plain and valescented fillet passes round and is tied behind with lose ribands. Ear-rings and bracelets are worn by all, sometimes distinguished by a three-lobed termination, sometimes consisting of rings with broad pendants. Those of the king, however, are longer than and different in form from the others. The bracelets on the king's wrist are conspicuous from the

The bracelets on the king's wrist are conspicuous from the rosettes; whilst those on the arms of the guard are simple massive rings. The eunuch is habited in a robe down to hi feet and fringed at the bottom, and has a sash round his waist, over which the belt of his sword is buckled. On his left side are a bow and quiver of arrows, and in his right hand is an implement like a stick, with a rosette ornament at one and a loop at the other—probably a whip. It is remarkable in all the sculptures that the personal attendants of the king, whether tached. Possibly it is carried as an emblem of sovereign power, as at the present day the governor of a province is always accompanied by the bearer of the Korbatsh. The eunuch's head is uncovered, and his hair is formally curled. He has ear-rings and bracelets, but wears no sandals. His garments, as well as those of the king, are elaborately em-broidered and fringed. Immediately before the king is a castle formed of wickerwork, protected in front by curved projections of some less fragile material. This structure, which runs on wheels, is as high as the walls of the besieged town. Both upper and lower tower have three loop-holes for the discharge f arrows and other missiles. The upper tower contains sol diers, bearing square wicker shields, and armed with bows and arrows and stones. One soldier is discharging an arrow under the cover of his companion's wicker shield, while the latter is throwing a stone. The wicker engine likewise carries with it a battering-ram, the strokes of which have taken effect upon the walls of the town, as may be perceived by the displaced and falling stones. The embattled walls of the city have at inter-vals lofty towers. The entrance to the city is by an arched gateway, opening with two valves and protected by a tower on each side. There are loop-holes and windows both in the on each side. There are loop-holes and windows both in the towers and in the walls above the gateway. The defenders posted on the walls (two men in each tower) are discharging arrows, with which their quivers, slung over their should are well stocked, and they also use the square wicker shield. The besieged are distinguished in their costume from the besiegers by the head dress; for, instead of the cap, they wear a fillet round their heads resembling that worn by a people represented on the Egyptian monuments. In the front of the defenders is an elder of the city, who holds his slackened bow

defenders is an elder of the city, who holds his slackened bow in his left hand, and appears, by his right, to be endeavoring to obtain a parley. He is closing it by bringing the four fingers and thumb together—an action still in use in the East to enjoin prudence, consideration, and invariably accompanied by a word implying patience.

"The next rilievo represents the chariot of the king, drawn by three horses. In front of the chariot is the king's groom, and in the chariot is the king's groom. gers and thumb together—an action still in use in the East to cojoin prudence, consideration, and invariably accompanied by a word implying patience.

"The next rilievo represents the chariot of the king, drawn by three horses. In front of the chariot is the king's groom, and in the chariot itself the charioteer, holding the reins and having a whip in his right hand. He is clothed in a tunic, with a sash and belt round his waist, and a sword by his side, but has no covering on his head or bracelets on his arms. The head of the groom is likewise uncovered, and his hair is elaborately curied. He is clothed in a tunic down to his knees, pended from his shoulders, and sandals on his feet. The chariot closely resembles the Egyptian. To the sides are attached, crossing each other, two quivers full of arrows. Each quiver contains a small low, and is likewise furnished with a hatchet. Proceeding from the front of the chariot, over obstween the horses, is a richly embroidered appendage—apparently the bow case. The bossed shield of the king is placed at the back of the chariot, serving for further security, and in a place appointed for it, decorated with a human head The harnees and trappings of the horses are precisely like the Egyptian; but their tails are fancifully knotted. The horses, which appear to have cuneiform characters cut upon them; possibly a series of amulets, according to the custom of them; possibly a series of amulets, according to the custom of them; possibly a series of amulets, according to the custom of them; possibly a series of amulets, according to the custom of the mere known of the present day. The body-guard behind the chariot wear bordered, but not fringed, surcoats, and the chariot wear bordered, but not fringed, surcoats, and the chariot wear bordered, but not fringed, surcoats, and the chariot wear bordered, but not fringed, surcoats, and the chariot wear bordered, but not fringed, surcoats, and the chariot wear bordered, but not fringed, surcoats, and the chariot wear bordered, but not fr the oriental nations of the present day. The body-guard behind the chariot wear bordered, but not fringed, surcoats, and have slung over their shoulders their shields highly bossed, and with a lion's head in the centre. Their swords are like wise enriched; their feet are protected by sandals and their heads by conical caps. They hold bows in their left hands, and in their right the peculiar whip-like instrument already described. Before the chariot of the king are two soldiers, clad in scale armor, which reaches from the very cap, covering the neck and shoulders, down to the ankles. The back of the neck and shoulders, down to the ankles. The back of one is turned towards the spectator, so that the entire sword is seen hanging from the shoulders, and secured by a belt over the sash. He is directing his arrows upwards; whilst the other, who holds a dagger in his right hand, is protecting his companions with a thickly bossed shield. It is to be observed that every bowman in all these sculptures appears to be ac-companied by a shield-bearer. A third warrior, wearing a sword, but not clad in aimor, is kneeling down in front, in-timating military discipline and order; and it is worthy of re-

ing no where represented on this slab. Probably in the next case we shall have the adjoining piece. A vulture is directing its course towards the battle-field, where another, behind
and above the chariot of the king, is already devouring a dying man, who appears to have fallen whilst in the act of flying for refuge to the city. He is clad in the costume of the

"The third rilievo represents the standard bearers of the lang, with their respective charioteers. Each chariot has at-tached a distinct banner—the foremost being a bull and the second two horses. The chariots and trappings of the horses are exactly like that before described, excepting for the addition of plumes upon the horses' heads, similar to those seen on the Egyptian remains. There are three horses to each out caps or other head gear; though in other respects their dresss are the same as before detailed. The victorious army is pursuing the enemy through a wood, indicated by bushes and trees: while the vulture and the outstretched headless bo

and trees: while the vulture and the outstretched headless bodies are sufficiently suggestive of the defeat and destruction of the enemy. A wounded leader of the adverse party is imploring for quarter. The horacs of his chariot are represented as falling and struggling; and their action is in go d opposition to the cool steady array of the king's body-guard. The wheels of the chariots have eight spokes, whereas the other chariots, like those of Egyst, have but six.

"The fourth rilievo is a countribution of the less, as without other evidence, may be readily perceived from the exactly corresponding parts of the chariot wheel of the two slabs. The king, in the front of the battle, is in his chariot with his charioteer and shield-bearer, who are both uncovered. The chariot and its accompaniments are exactly the same as already described, even to the deficiency of the horses' legs. The shield-bearer extends his bossed shield to protect his sovereign. The king's surcoat is richly embroidered. He has bracelets shield-bearer extends his bossed shield to protect his sovereign. The king's surcoat is richly embroidered. He has bracelets with rosette-shaped clasps upon his wrists; and his bow-arm is protected, as are those of his officers, from the recoil of the string by a close fitting shield fastened to the forearm of the elbow and wrist. Above the royal chariot is the winged divinity wearing the double-horned cap. He directs his winged arrows against the enemies of the king. A broad flat ring encircles this figure, passing just above the feathery termination of his person and behind and above his shoulders. Directly before the king one of the enemy, perhaps the chief, is falling out from behind his chariot; while his charioteer, unable to guide the horses, precipitates himself in front. Behind, one of the king's soldiers has seized a flying enemy, and is about to kill him, notwithstanding the efforts of his compaabout to kill him, notwithstanding the efforts of his compa-nion to drag him off to the security of the city. Another of the enemy lies dead, and others are actively flying for refuge towards the outworks of the city, which reach to the shores of towards the outworks of the city, which reach to the shores of a shallow stream running through a woody country. The victorious king has pursued the enemy up to the confines of the city, which is further protected by a ditch and double wall, and from behind which the enemy are discharging their arrows. The city is represented with embattled towers and arched gateway. From the towers the enemy are shooting arrows and throwing stones under cover of wicker shields. The last figure—as far as the fracture allows us to see—is that of a person endeavoring to obtain a parley. He holds his slackened bow in his left hand, and his right is upraised in the act of bespeaking attention.

of bespeaking attention.
"The fifth rilievo may be called the League or Treaty of Peace: for such is its evident import. The great king hav-ing pursued his enemies, who fied like wild beasts, as indicat-ed by the spear furnished with a fillet, into their strong places, alighted from his chariot to ratify a treaty of peace wi e melek or king of the opposite party—particularly marked his dress, but who, like the former, is attired in the richly ons dress, but who, like the former, is attree in the richly inbroidered upper garment which is seemingly a royal vesture. Both kings are on foot; but the conqueror is distinuished by the implements of war which he still retains, while is adversary raises his right hand in the act of supplication. Moreover, the favorable conditions of the treaty are further intimated by the surrender of the prisoners, as expressed by the figure in the conical cap kissing the feet of his sovereign and deliverer. Immediately behind the great king stand his and deliverer. Immediately behind the great king stand his umbrella-bearer and another beardless attendant. Then follows the royal groom, in front of the horses; then one of the king's body-guard; and last of all, at his post, the charioteer.

"The relative impursance and ram of each of these officers of the royal household are intimated by the height of the person of the officer. Each bears his appropriate magnis, and all are armed precisely as in the rilievo before described. The horses in this and in the second rilievo have the full complement of the person of the officer.

ment of legs.

"The sixth subject represents a Bull Hunt. The king is attended by his huntsman—who follows the chariot, riding sideways upon one horse and leading another with embroidered saddle and richly caparisoned for the king's use in the chase. The king, in his chariot, turns round to seize a bull, whose fore legs are entangled in the wheels, and secures the infuriated animal by grasping one of the horns with his left hand while his right inserts a small dagger precisely between the second and third vertebræ—just where the spinal cord is most with that calmness and composure acquired by long experience. Another bull, pierced with four arrows, lies dead on the ground. In the accustomed place is the royal spear; but, like that in the hand of the huntsman, it has the addition of a fillet to rouse and frighten the wild animals. The same deficiency in the number of legs both of the chariot horses and saddle horses is observable in this sculpture.

OLD TREES .- A writer in the Edinburgh New Philosophieal Journal, speaking of the nature, longevity, and size of trees, remarks :

"In Britain there are still extant and growing oaks, and probably elms, which were planted before the Conquest—i. c. more than eight hundred years ago—and there are yew trees such older still. There are some at Fountain Abbey, near lipon, in Yorkshire, which are believed to be more than years old; two in the churchyard of Crowherst, in Surrey, of 1,450 years; one at Fortingall, in Perthshire, of from 2,500 said to have attained the age of 3,000 years; and another at Hedsor, Bucks county, which is in full vigor, and measures twenty-seven feet in diameter, appears to be upwards of 3,200

[How does it appear? What evidence can there be, either corded or traditionary, for such extravagant suppositions ']

THE FRENCH STEAMER MISSOURI.-A Telegraphic des patch dated at Boston on the 18th states that the French Her mails have come on in the Cambria.

The New World arrived in Liverpool on the 2d instant.

The Ocean Monarch beat her three days.

M RS. OKILL having announced in her recent

opposites, and parteuarry of the due may according to the individual as well as of others (desultoriness) need not to be insisted on with any well-informed person.

3. The bond of sympathy between instructor and pupil, which, although to some it may seem of minor consideration, is of truly great importance, both to moral and intellectual development, is greatly strengthened by the two remaining together during the entire course. If the pupil knows she may be taken from school at any moment, and the instructor has the same prospect, the one is kept in a state of mind the least teachable and most unfavorable to steady application, whilst the other is as naturally rendered anxious, lest the solering, the consciousness of having been instrumental in fulfilling the hopes of parents by presenting to them a well-trained mind, may unthinkingly be snatched away when nearly carned.

School will be opened Wednesday, September 1, 1847.

3. No. 8 Clinton Place, New York, August 5, 1847.

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